coated with a metal having corrosion resistance and carbon contact resistance of not more than 20 $m\Omega\cdot cm^2$ at a contact pressure of at least 1 $kg\cdot f/cm^2$ so as to destroy the passivation film and to compulsorily deposit the metal coated on this solid plating material to the separator.--

--13. (New) A method as set forth in claim 12, wherein a projection velocity of the solid plating material to the separator is 20 to 100 m/sec.--

--14. (New) A method as set forth in claim 12, wherein the projection of the solid plating material to the separator is performed by a flow of dry air.--

--15. (New) A method as set forth in claim 12, wherein the projection of the solid plating material is performed by a rotating impeller.--

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--16. (New) A method as set forth in claim 12, wherein the projection of the solid plating material is performed by a flow of water.--

--17. (New) A method as set forth in claim 12, wherein the projection of the solid plating material is performed by a flow of inert gas.--

--18. A method as set forth in claim 12, wherein the core particles of the solid plating material have a particle size of 30 to 300 μm, a true specific gravity of 2 to 15, and a hardness of 400 - 2000 Hv.--

--19. (New) A method as set forth in claim 12, wherein the core particles of the solid plating material are made of metal having a hardness of 400 - 2000 Hv.--

--20. (New) A method as set forth in claim 12, wherein the metal having corrosion resistance to be coated

on the core particles of the solid plating material is a single metal or an alloy.--

--21. (New) A method as set forth in claim 12, wherein the metal having corrosion resistance to be coated on the core particles of the solid plating material is at least one of gold, silver, copper, and nickel.--

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